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A Fourth of July Prayer.

Across the long slow march of vital years
America turns back this July day
To feel again the promise of gray
Fair dawn, dim breaking with strange hopes and fears.
There moves grave Washington; there moves his peers,
The men who pondered well nor knew dismay
In that fierce twilight when the heart's relay
To hazard for its faith ment chains and tears.

Be near, O God, to-day, in trying fires
That flare and burn in valley and on hill.
Give us the chism of thy saving grace,
That, walking in the wastes of low desires,
May anoint our feet, renew our will
And keep first high dream that shaped our race



WHAT THE FLAG SAYS.

The American Flag says: "I stand for liberty, I proclaim equality, I detest tyranny, I favor justice and demand it of the weak and strong alike, I am the badge of fair dealing and the enemy of graft, high and low. As I offer no affronts, I tolerate no insults on land or sea. I am patient but inflexible. I cherish honorable peace and accept war when necessary to maintain it. To me life is precious, but subject to the sacred demands of patriotism. If a man is a hero for the public welfare I never ask his nationality. I know he is for the highest type of exclusive Americanism."

There Are Countless Ways Of Advertising.

But after all the best way is in the weekly news paper which is received in the heart of the family.

If you are in business of any kind, your business announcement ought to appear at least once a week in the Courier, the representative paper of Jasper.

Do not throw your money away in advertising, but spend it to secure the best results.

Do not scatter your ammunition, but shoot straight at the mark you desire to reach.

The best people in Jasper are customers of the Courier.

If you want them for customers too, this is the paper to use.

The present-day newspaper, if it be right, depend upon the great and impartial public for its patronage, and is not supported by funds drawn from corporations, committees, candidates, individuals or gangs of individuals having interests in conflict with those of the public.

"Mebbe the fellow who don't advertise knows his business but nobody else does."—Abe Martin.

WISE SPENDING THRIFT PLAN.

Charles F. Coffin, the insurance man, and president of the Indianapolis chamber of commerce says:

"Thrift means wise spending, as contrasted with hoarding. Thrift means the avoidance of waste; it means intelligent savings and safe investment. That is why the business world welcomes the national, state and local campaigns for the promotion of thrift with the W. S. S. used to form object lessons.

"Every alert business man agrees that thrifty communities afford him his best market. Every advertising man asks for no better audience than people who, having money in hand or possessing good credit, spend thoughtfully. Merchants nowadays work with a view not only to today's sales, but to the sales of tomorrow, next week and next year. The day when the merchant was glad to take away from a family its entire pay envelope on pay day is past, because the merchant wants business every day instead of only on pay days.

"Business men expect to find a sound reaction on their sales campaigns, in the government's savings campaign. This reaction should be thoroughly wholesome. They may be counted upon therefore, to do all they can to assist agencies working with the government for the promotion of thrift."

How the Money Grows.

The one who can save \$5 a week and invest at 4 per cent can count up \$1,432 as his very own in five years, and will have 50 cents over to celebrate on. In 20 years your \$5 weekly will make \$7,877. This will give you a yearly income of \$318.—Bolton Hall.

When the Declaration Was Signed



AMERICA'S DEBT TO LAFAYETTE

Washington Paid Tribute to Great Services Rendered.

WHEN the Revolution began Americans were still pioneers and straight shooters. The country was full of men who had seen service in war against the French and Indians. Washington had been all his life a soldier. It is not surprising that American officers felt quite able to handle the military situation without assistance from the host of applicants for commissions from abroad. Therefore when Washington heard that a young Frenchman named Lafayette had left his wife and child and crossed the ocean to serve the American cause as a volunteer without pay, he muttered: "One more incumbrance." But Lafayette pleaded: "Give me a chance; I do not want to be an honorary soldier."

He went to Washington's camp and there began a friendship which ran through so many years like an idyl. In 1788 Brissot visited Washington at Mt. Vernon with a letter from Lafayette.



Lafayette.

He says Washington "spoke to me of M. De Lafayette with emotion; he considers him as his child." Later, Lafayette sent to Washington the key to the destroyed Bastille, saying: "It is a tribute which I owe as a son to my adopted father, as an aid-de-camp to my general, as a missionary of liberty to its patriarch."

French Eager in Liberty's Cause.

The spirit of Lafayette was the spirit of Rochambeau's army. A host of young French officers looked on the expedition as a crusade for liberty, and crowded for places. Young Berthier was a volunteer at Yorktown, and he became a marshal of France. Viscount de Noailles marched afoot the whole 750 miles from Newport to Yorktown. Young Saint-Simon, Clousen, Chastellux, a brother of Mirabeau, a brother of Talleyrand, Barras, later Director Barras, and many other enthusiasts for liberty were in the expedition. They understood Americans. Equality was the particular American trait which impressed them most, and this idea was imported by them from America into France.

Rochambeau placed himself and his army under the command of Washington. The ragged Americans always had the right of the line. In case of equality of rank, the American officer

always took command. Not so much as a cabbage was taken without payment. Before Yorktown the Americans were not skilled in siege operations, and Washington gratefully acknowledged the service of the French engineers. The French fleet closed the river, and the surrender came. Without that French help we tremble to think what might have happened.

Fired Lafayette's Ardor.

Toward the close of the year 1776, the duke of Cumberland, who was the brother of King George III of England, was traveling in France, and one day he arrived at the town of Metz, then a French possession. A certain count De Broglie, a veteran of many battles, was in command of the garrison, and, to do honor to his distinguished visitor, he invited some of his officers to meet him at dinner. Now it happened that the duke of Cumberland was in disfavor with his royal brother—he was, in fact, in banishment. He had lately received news that certain of his majesty's colonies in America had rebelled and declared themselves free, declining to be subject any longer to a tyrannical king. It would seem that the duke of Cumberland told the story with some gusto, as if he were not altogether sorry that his brother was in trouble. One officer listened with particular attention. He was a youth of nineteen, tall and thin, with a long nose and reddish hair. His solemn expression and his somewhat awkward manner contrasted strongly with the frivolous ease and grace of the other young officers present. He was a marquis of long descent, connected by marriage with one of the greatest families in France, and he had at his own disposition a very large income. He listened intently, he asked many eager questions, and when he rose from the table he had made a momentous and historic resolution. He had resolved to abandon the pleasures and luxuries of the gayest court in the world, even to leave his young wife and child, and to cast in his lot with these strange rebels in America. In his own words, "When first I heard of American independence, my heart was enlisted." That young man was Lafayette; and when the American army went to the front in France, it merely paid a small part of the debt of gratitude we owe that splendid young officer—that true nobleman.

Appointed a major general by Washington in July, he fought at the battle of Brandywine in September and received an ugly wound. Soon again in the saddle, he went through many vicissitudes and privations with Washington at Valley Forge, his crowning exploit being the forcing of the retreat of Lord Cornwallis, leading to his surrender at Yorktown, in 1781. Although Washington and other famous American generals had joined him previous to the surrender, Lafayette, with a small force, had initiated the rout of Cornwallis at the battle of Monmouth. That the highest credit was due to Lafayette is shown by the fact that Washington warmly thanked and complimented him in the presence of the troops, after the great surrender which practically ended the war.

Patriot of Marblehead.

General Lafayette paid a tribute to Marblehead, Mass., by making two visits to the people, by whom he was received with hands of music and a huge procession of citizens. It is related that on his first visit in 1784 there was a controversy as to how the procession was to proceed through the main streets of the town, owing to the fact that at one of the sharp turns, a house so jutting into the road that the general's coach could not pass. On the



An Old-Time Patriot Cut Off the Corner of His House That Lafayette's Carriage Might Go Through His Street.

morning of the great event, it was discovered that the patriotic family occupying the property had cut off a section of the house, removing the offending corner and thus the coach was driven without a hitch through the street. The house with part of the first story missing can still be seen in this year of 1919, and is shown in the illustration.

SING A SONG OF SAVINGS STAMPS

Sing a song of Savings stamps,
The cost of living's high.
But have you counted all the things
These Savings stamps will buy?

They help to take that summer trip,
Or buy some fussy clothes.
How many things they'll help to get,
Goodness only knows!

Money Making Money.

One dollar put aside every week for five years will give you over \$287; for ten years it will make \$638. Of course, \$2 a week will give you about double that, or for five years \$755.00; add so on. Buy a lead pencil and figure on that. It will be one of the best investments you ever made.—Bolton Hall.

A FIRM FOUNDATION.

